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PRINCETON–IN–PEKING

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THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Peking is a city of beautiful architecture

JANUARY 1924

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

for 1923

Home Office

18 East 41st Street

New York City

CHINA AND THE WORLD

"There have been many great crises in history, but none comparable to the drama that is now being enacted in the Far East, and upon the outcome of which depends the welfare, not only of a country or of a section of the race, but of mankind."—*The late Paul S. Reinsch, former American Ambassador to China.*

"China trusts the United States, because the American flag has never floated over anything in China more worldly than a schoolhouse or a hospital."—*Dr. Wellington Koo, former Chinese Ambassador to the United States.*

Whatever happens to China happens to the whole of Asia. If the Chinese Republic can be brought into the main stream of modern progress—economic, social, and spiritual—this will do more to enrich the world than any other one national transformation. Her vast population of workers and her immense natural resources constitute the world's greatest single reservoir of economic power. Her notable original contributions to the intellectual, moral, and esthetic life of the race in centuries past, and the undiminished vitality of her people, give assurance of a splendid future. As a counterpart to Europe and America she is sorely needed—together with the rest of the Orient—to give sanity and balance to the spiritual life of the world.

PRINCETON-IN-PEKING

Progress during 1923

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AT HOME

Princeton Endorses Princeton-in-Peking:

At home, the most significant event has been the strong endorsement of Princeton-in-Peking voiced by the Trustees of the University at their June meeting. The committee appointed by President Hibben to consider the value of the work done by Princeton-in-Peking, its program for future development, and the right relationship of Princeton University to this program, consisted of Professor M. W. Jacobus, chairman of the committee of the Princeton Trustees on curriculum, Professor Wilson Farrand, clerk of the Board, and Mr. Henry B. Thompson. Fortunately both for us and also for the University, Mr. Thompson had just returned from a visit to the Orient. He had made a careful study of the entire personnel, both American and Chinese, representing us in Peking and our program of activities. His unqualified commendation, voiced both publicly and to the committee of the Board of Trustees, left no room for doubt as to the propriety of an official endorsement from the University. This endorsement, spread upon the minutes of the Board and published in the June issue of the alumni weekly, places on record the Trustees' "*approval of the notable work accomplished in the past by Princeton-in-Peking and their hearty endorsement of the plan of that organization to take charge of the work in social, economic, and political science in Peking University.*"

Mr. Henry B. Thompson, '77, of the Princeton Trustees, gave an enthusiastic report of his impressions after studying Princeton-in-Peking on the spot.

Princeton Will Cooperate:

Possibly even more significant than this unqualified approval is the continuance of the same committee *"to study the situation and to report to the Board in what way Princeton University may with propriety cooperate in this movement and aid in securing its complete success."*

Princeton-in-Peking has desired the closest relationship with the University which the President and Trustees might see fit to establish. It is gratifying to have this relationship so intimate as it now is. With President Hibben as Honorary President of our Trustees, and with two members of the faculty, the Executive Secretary of the University, and a Trustee serving as active members of the Board, the University has ample opportunity to insure adequate standards in our educational work, while the fine achievement of the Princeton group on the field thus receives the recognition of their *alma mater*.

We Enter the Field of Higher Education:

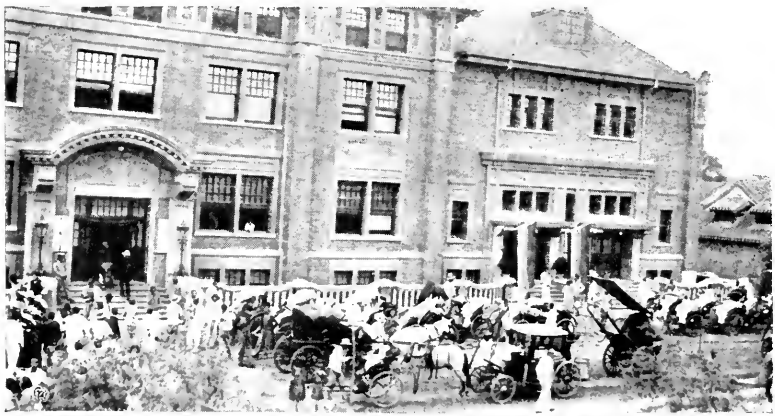
This direct and active participation of Princeton University in our work is closely related to another significant development of the past year — the affiliation we have formed with Peking University, the union American and English institution of higher learning for the capital of China. Just as a small group of brilliant and devoted American educators set standards for the modern educational renaissance of Japan, so a few strategically located American institutions have set standards for the modern educational development of China. The present promising growth of Chinese schools, colleges, technical institutions, and universities, both private and governmental, is to be traced in large measure to the pioneer work done by these outstanding American schools, — such as the Canton Christian College in the far south, St. John's University in Shanghai, Nanking University in the old capital city, Yale-in-China in the centre of the country, and a few additional institutions strategically placed. Most fortunately located of all these is Peking University, in the city which is not only the capital of China but, in a certain sense, the potential capital of the entire Orient. Fortunate not only in its location but also in its far-sighted and liberal leadership, under the presidency of Dr. John Leighton Stuart, Peking University will be limited in its formative influence in China only by the limit placed upon its finances.

Because of the established influence of the Princeton group in Peking and the extensive work they have already accomplished, Peking University has invited us into an affiliation whereby we shall undertake to develop, first the departments of sociology and political science, and later probably those of business administration and economics. After careful consideration we decided that our growth in the direction of higher education would not only bring our program into still more complete and appropriate relationship with the mother institution at home, but would also encourage the more rapid transfer of the extensive practical program already developed into the hands of competent Chinese leaders. As will appear hereafter, this transfer has already been gradually proceeding.

The terms upon which we might affiliate with Peking University have been carefully studied and adopted in detail by both organizations. The promising development that has already taken place in this direction on the field will appear later in this report.

Relations With International Committee Not Altered:

This planning of a superstructure of higher education upon the basis of our foundation of practical service does not require any modification of our long established relation with the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. The Committee has served us generously as fiscal agent, thereby largely reducing our own task, and has given our representatives in China all the advantages of insurance, retirement fund, and other privileges which it would be difficult for us to provide. Moreover, the major portion of our program in Peking is still identified with the national Y. M. C. A. in China. Whatever change may take place in relationship between that organization and our own will come about gradually without disturbance to the best in-



The Y. M. C. A. Building

From this centre Princeton-in-Peking now reaches out through various activities into the wide-spread city of a million inhabitants.

Chinese and American Staff

Eight American men and their families and four unmarried Americans are in friendly association with sixty Chinese teachers and secretaries. Our funds are more than trebled by the money which comes from Chinese sources.

terests of either. No doubt such a change will result only from the highly desirable increase in Chinese initiative in our work, resulting in the gradual taking over of direction and control in the extensive practical program we have developed in Peking and thus releasing American funds for the purely educational aspect of our work. No better evidence could be desired of the efficacy of our friendly work than that Chinese trained in that work should gradually become its competent leaders.

Gratifying Financial Support:

These developments in organization would have little significance but for the promising growth in the support we are receiving from the undergraduates, professors, alumni, and friends of Princeton. This increase becomes, indeed, very striking when observed over a period of three years. The following tabular exhibit bears evidence to the vitality of our work and its convincing appeal to Princeton men throughout the country.

Growth in Three Years

	1920	1923	Increase
Contributors	410	839	107%
Total of Contributions	$25,000.00	$42,163.01	69%

Further encouragement may be drawn from the fact that so large a proportion of all classes among the graduates from '61 to '23, are represented, and that in each of 26 classes there is at least one member — in many there are several — who shares directly with the home office in enlisting and maintaining the interest of classmates.

In another way also the year has been financially a marked improvement over any previous period. In 1922 we lost $800 in interest paid on funds borrowed to meet monthly running expenses while awaiting the receipt of our own income. In 1923 our friends spared us this waste by sending their checks earlier. We still need, however, a slight improvement in the distribution of our income. Although the amount of money received in the half-year January-June was slightly in excess of the amount received in the second half-year July-December, still our income during

Sidelines, Peking Annual Track-Meet

Athletics and sports, first introduced to Peking by Mr. Gailey, were greatly stimulated by Amos Hoagland and are being fostered still by our physical trainer, Mr. Forbes. But the movement has become indigenous.

the quarters January-March and July-September was not sufficient to meet monthly bills for those two periods.

It will be doubly gratifying if enough of our contributors move forward their dates for 1924 to enable us to pay all monthly bills promptly without any borrowed funds.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN PEKING

The Origin of Our Enterprise:

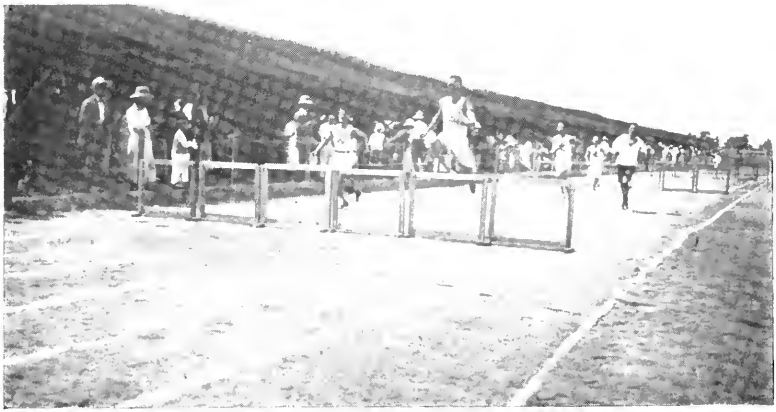
Our work began in 1906 as purely a Y. M. C. A. enterprise. Our identification with the Association in China has been a distinct advantage. No one uninformed as to conditions in that country can readily estimate the remarkable achievement of the Young Men's Christian Association there and its place of outstanding influence. There is certainly no non-political organization on a national scale which compares with it in its impact upon public opinion with reference to the fundamental needs of China in moral, social, and spiritual life.

We may well congratulate the Princeton group upon their share in this national work. The city association of 2,500 members in Peking has become a centre and focus for very much of what is most hopeful in the educational, social, and religious life of the capital, where there are congregated more than 15,000 students from all the provinces of China — the potential leaders of the Republic.

From the building, situated on a prominent boulevard a wide range of important activities is carried on in many parts of the city.

Sport and Athletics:

Physical training and athletics have grown to the point where they have slipped from our hands — as we should all desire — and become self-propagating. The annual field



At the Peking Annual Track Meet

meet at Peking, with all that this signifies for the physical and moral well being of many thousands of young men; and the triennial Far Eastern Olympic engaging teams from China, Japan, and the Philippines, — these are the evidence that wholesome sport, fostered originally in Peking primarily by the Princeton representatives has taken root. But we are still constantly engaged in extending and intensifying this program.

Among the Peking Boys:

The work conceived and developed specifically for boys is making encouraging headway. Led by Lennig Sweet, '16, with the aid of many fine Chinese young men, there are now 140 groups of boys who unite together in a four-fold program of physical, social, educational, and religious activities. Hikes into the country with group leaders; Boy Scout training; special study; Bible classes; and generous personal activities in relief work among the desperately poor, — these experiences constitute a wholesome education in good citizenship for several hundred boys, many of whom will soon be in positions of leadership and control.

But not only the more fortunate boys are included in this friendly intervention. Sweet and his associates are winning their way into factories and workshops, capturing the confidence and goodwill of managers, boy workers, and apprentices and finding room for the entering wedge of humane consideration between these boys and their unwholesome and excessive toil. Sanity and friendship will gradually change conditions of life for thousands of boy factory toilers in the city. It is through the boys that the new China is really to be made.

Religious Influence:

The distinctly religious aspect of our program has been fortunate in its leadership. In addition to the usual program within the headquarters building, there has developed a wide-spread activity among thousands of students in the city. This work is conducted by the Student Christian Union in close federation with representatives of Princeton-in-Peking and of all the missions in the city. The chairman of the federated mission of 20 members — Chinese and Americans — has been Mr. John Childs, virtually a member of the Princeton group though supported by men of Wisconsin University. To influence the religious thought and life of present-day students in China, keenly intellectual, eager for light but mercilessly frank, requires a rare combination of personal qualities — genuine intellectual liberalism, an appreciative attitude towards Chinese philosophy and present-day thinking, warm friendliness, and earnest personal convictions. These qualities have marked our earlier leader in this effort to influence student life, J. Stewart Burgess, '05, and they mark in equal degree Jack Childs and his intimate Chinese associate Mr. Hsu Pao Chen.

Mr. Hsu has been studying for the past three years at Union Seminary and Columbia University. After receiving the degree of Ph. D. in the field of religious education next June, he will resume his place of leadership among the young men of Peking. Mr. Childs has also been engaged for a year in special study at the same institutions. Our

work in behalf of a sane and warm religious life among young men in China should be greatly strengthened when these two reach Peking again next September.

Still further success should mark their work when Laurence M. Sears, '19, under appointment since the summer of 1923, also reaches the field, with Mrs. Sears, during the coming autumn.

Looking Toward the Higher Education:

The three remaining divisions of our program mark in a special way its probable future development. These include the Peking School of Commerce and Finance, our extensive program in applied sociology, and the curriculum of courses in sociology already initiated in Peking University, and those in political science to be instituted this year. These look toward the growth of the Princeton School of Social Sciences, to embrace social theory and applied sociology, political science, business administration, and, we hope, economics.

Sunday morning at a student summer conference at Woffossu, the old monastery we have leased in the Western Hills.

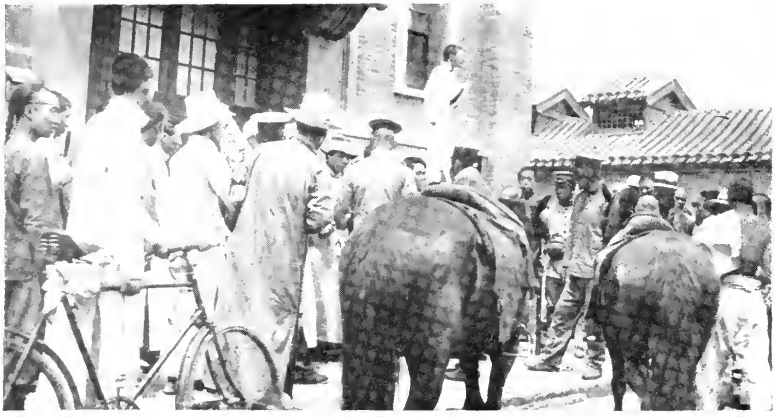
The Business School:

The Peking School of Commerce and Finance was opened in 1914 under our direction through the generosity of a Chinese philanthropist, Mr. Frank Yung. It enrolls some 400 young men in a four-year course of training for business careers—besides 300 additional students who take night courses of an elementary character. During 1924 another year will be added to the business-school course in order that advanced training in business may be developed upon the foundation of a thorough study of English and other elementary subjects. Five graduates of the school are already pursuing advanced studies in American universities. With the elevated standard now adopted, there should be a considerable number coming to this country for graduate courses and returning to China — some to enhance steadily the standards in their own *alma mater* through their connection with its faculty, and others to win positions of influence in the rapidly developing big industries of China. It is exceedingly important to have men of enlightened conscience and social conviction in such positions.

In due time a close affiliation will be effected between this school and Peking University, and we shall develop in this way a graduate school of business.

Applied Sociology:

The program in practical social work now thoroughly established in Peking — based upon the scientific survey of the city carried out by Mr. Sidney Gamble, '12 and Mr. J. Stewart Burgess, '05 several years ago — now engages a large portion of the time of two specially qualified Americans; Mr. J. Stewart Burgess, '05, and Mr. T. C. Blaisdell, Jr.; a highly trained stenographer (whose services have been lent to us for the past year by Mr. Sidney Gamble, '12); three specially qualified Chinese associates; and a large number of Chinese who cooperate voluntarily. Except for the



Student speaker addresses a street crowd on the subject of the treaty of Versailles. Students in China now largely create and dominate public opinion.

maintenance of our own staff and two of the Chinese specialists, the whole program is financed with funds contributed locally.

The activities carried on by this committee are very widespread. They have even included for two years past the government poor-relief work. During the past two winters Mr. Liu Hsi Lien, a Chinese secretary of the Y. M. C. A. identified with this practical social program, has been entrusted by the government with the administration of poor relief. Mr. Liu is probably more familiar with charitable movements and activities than any other person living in Peking. He and one of his associates have just completed and published a thorough study of 333 charitable institutions in the city, and have followed their description of these institutions with suggestions for a federated charity organization for the entire city. Mr. Liu has also instituted the use of district charity visitors for the first time in China. For poor relief the government entrusted to him during the past winter two poor-houses which sheltered nearly 2,000 persons, otherwise threatened with freezing or starvation. Various forms of constructive work was undertaken for the benefit of the old men, women,

and little children in these places of refuge. The entire fund of government money provided last winter for relief work alone was approximately $30,000 gold.

Closely associated with this relief work has been our movement to establish workshops for the poor. Several of these have proven highly successful.

Other and still more hopeful aspects of this practical program have been the opening of many schools for poor children in various parts of the city; the maintenance of public lecture halls and of public playgrounds under expert supervision; campaigns of information with reference to health and sanitation; free vaccination for the children of the poorer districts; a thorough survey of the so-called "poor schools"; a survey of working and living conditions among 5,066 apprentices and 1,768 workers in the 206 rug shops registered in the city by the police. This careful piece of research, accompanied by constructive suggestions as to the reconstruction of a vitally important Peking industry, was carried out by Mr. C. C. Chu, a graduate of the Ohio State School of Business Administration, and now a member of our staff in China. Mr. Blaisdell and Mr. Chu are now about to begin an intensive study of unemployment in Peking.

The other specially trained Chinese member of our staff, Mr. Kwang, has compiled a printed report giving the results of his investigation of 161 city schools for the poor. He has established a society known as The Forum for Education in Citizenship. In this society he has the cooperation of a former Acting Minister of Education and several of the ablest professors in Peking. It met monthly throughout last year. Mr. Kwang is also a member of a special committee appointed by the National Peoples' Education Association for the study of education in citizenship.

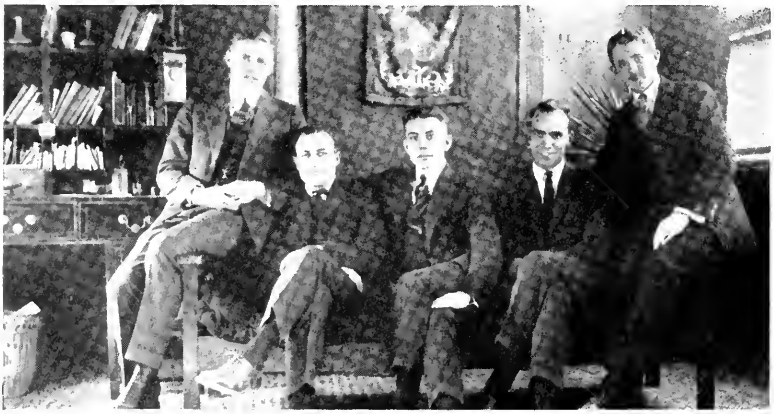
It should be stated that in this entire and very extensive program of practical sociology the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and Princeton-in-Peking are working jointly. The Y. W. C. A. has two eminently well-qualified women secretaries engaged in this work — Dr. Louise Morrow and Miss Lily Haass. The most gratifying element in the whole situation, however, is the fact that so many Chinese men and women, including large numbers of college students of

both sexes, have entered heartily into this work looking to improved social conditions. They have not only given their time without remuneration, but in many cases have contributed generously of their means.

The Princeton School of Social Sciences:

The program of applied sociology just described is already beginning to serve as a field for research and practice for advanced students in sociology in Peking University. Members of the staff have assisted students of the University in special pieces of research connected with preparation of dissertations. Students who contemplate careers connected with social movements will have the best available opportunity for first-hand study in connection with this movement.

This brings us to the latest aspect of our enterprise, already indicated in describing important developments at home — our affiliation with the University. Courses in sociology have been given during the past year by Mr.



Left to *right*: *Kenneth O. Wilson*, '20; *Allen Swede*, '22; *George W. Loos, Jr.*, '22; *David M. Maynard*, '22; *Leo V. Barker*, '18, *Teachers in the Peking School of Commerce and Finance in* 1922-23.

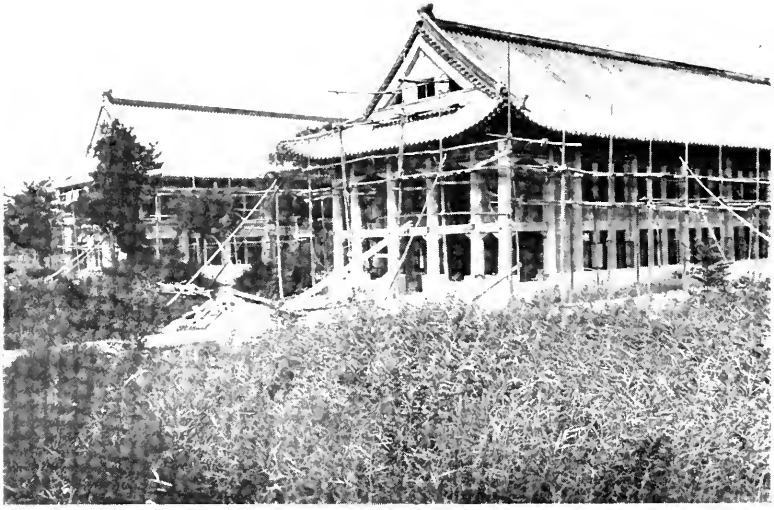
Burgess and Mr. Blaisdell. In addition, Mr. Lennig Sweet, in charge of work among boys, has given a course at the University for the training of young men looking to similar work; and Mr. Forbes has given lectures on the conduct of playgrounds. We earnestly hope that during the present year a thoroughly trained Chinese student, now in America, may be added to our staff as a lecturer on Chinese social theory. We desire to strengthen the Chinese leadership in all educational advance.

In the spring of 1924 Mr. Shuhsi Hsu, our first appointee to the faculty of political science in the University, will receive the degree of Ph. D. at Columbia University after three years of study under the special direction of Professor John Bassett Moore. Mr. Hsu has probably made a more intensive and thorough study of international law as applied to China than any previous student in that field. We are fortunate to have him as the initiator of our courses in political science. In this special subject we have felt that the influence of a Chinese thoroughly versed in the traditions and imbued with the best culture of his own people and then highly trained in Western conceptions of political science, would be more marked and more certainly wholesome for modern China than that of an American professor.

THE NEEDS FOR 1924

Certain divisions of our budget must unavoidably be largely increased. This renders more difficult the advance we need to make in other directions.

An exhaustive study of the cost of living in China, conducted by the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., has shown that the personal budgets of our permanent staff — along with those of all men similarly situated — are entirely inadequate. The Y. M. C. A. will at once increase the salaries of all its representatives in China by approximately $500 gold each annually. We must do the same. This means an increase of $4,000 for our eight permanent married men.



Ten such buildings are now going up on the new site of Peking University. Princeton-in-Peking should erect one such recitation hall for the Princeton School of Social and Political Sciences.

In addition, we have had under definite appointment for more than a year Laurence M. Sears, '19, designated as secretary for religious work; and Mr. Shuhsi Hsu appointed as first member of our department of political science in Peking University. The addition of these two valuable men to our force involves a heavy additional outlay.

Although we have been forced to reject every request from the field which could be postponed, nevertheless, our budget for 1924 has risen by much greater increase over the previous year than we should voluntarily have undertaken. We must secure $51,458.24. In spite of the largely increased expenditure thus approved for the year, we have not included certain items urgently needed. Our men waste a great deal of time and much vitality in being forced to travel over the very great distances of Peking by rickshaw. The group should by all means be provided with a Ford car and running expenses for it. We have authorized expenditure of only the meagre sum of $250 for accessions to the

library. Instead, now that we are definitely committed to higher educational work, we should expend $5,000 for the beginnings of departmental libraries. Moreover, the Department of Sociology needs to be strengthened immediately by the addition of a Chinese lecturer in social theory. An unusually well qualified man is available — now about to take his doctorate degree at the University of Iowa — but we have not for the present been able to include his salary in our budget.

We might mention other things. For instance, there is no physical embodiment of Princeton-in-Peking. It is time that we should have a local habitation and a name. There should be a real centre in the capital of China representing Princeton, furnishing offices for our men and offering hospitality to all Princetonians who go around the world.

For the Board of Trustees,

CHARLES W. MCALPIN,
Treasurer

OLIN D. WANNAMAKER,
Executive Secretary